

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. BROAD, OF ROCHESTER, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES T. ALVERSON,
OF PITTSFORD, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-PROOF BLACKING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,528**, dated June 4, 1878; application filed
August 15, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. BROAD, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Compound called "Liquid Water-Proof Blacking," which compound is fully described in the following specification.

This invention relates to that class of compounds designed to be applied in a liquid state to boots, harness, &c., for the purpose of preserving the leather from the action of the weather, and to produce a permanent gloss or polish on the surface of the same; and it consists in a composition formed by mixing the ingredients hereinafter named in the manner as further on fully described. The ingredients entering into this compound are simple articles of commerce, portions of which are first mixed into separate primary compounds, which are finally combined to form the blacking complete.

To prepare the first primary mixture, take, say, one pint of castor or neat's-foot oil, one-fourth pound powdered gum-arabic, and one and one-half pint rain-water, and mix cold as follows: Place the gum-arabic in a mortar and gradually add the oil, the mixture being vigorously triturated while the oil is being added, the two ingredients forming a salve paste, when the water may be added in small quantities at first, the whole, when thoroughly triturated, forming a homogeneous compound.

To prepare the second primary solution, dissolve one ounce india-rubber in one-half pint camphine, and four ounces rosin in one-half pint of alcohol, and mix the two.

To prepare the third primary solution, to one gallon rain-water raised to the boiling-point add one pound shellac, two ounces borax, and two ounces ammonia.

To this latter solution, while hot, the former two are added, and also four to six ounces of

lamp-black, all of which are to be thoroughly incorporated by sufficient stirring, the resulting compound being the complete article, ready for applying to the leather.

Should the compound be designed to be used on saddles or other articles of buff-leather, the lamp-black is to be omitted.

This polishing compound is to be applied to the leather with a sponge, piece of cloth, or a paint-brush, and the polish raised by friction, using a cloth or chamois. It has the advantage of being cheaply produced, and the important advantage of being insoluble in water when dried upon the leather, which gives it permanence as a polish. A surface of leather being polished, and subsequently becoming soiled or muddied, needs to be but washed clean, when the original polish will return by the friction of some soft article, as above stated.

I am well aware that compounds for treating leather and fabrics are known, some of which contain india-rubber and gum-shellac, and others alcohol and gum-shellac, borax and water, &c.; but these articles enter into the said compounds as unimportant ingredients, the essential ingredients being entirely different in nature from those forming the essential part of my blacking. A compound of the ingredients named in this paragraph I do not claim.

What I claim as my invention, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A water-proof polish-blackening for leather, composed of gum-arabic, castor or neat's-foot oil, shellac, ammonia, lamp-black, and solutions of india-rubber and resin, together with an aqueous solution of borax, compounded substantially in the proportions set forth.

CHAS. H. BROAD.

Witnesses:

E. B. WHITMORE,
GEO. ARMSTRONG.